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1. The Albanian standard of living is so low that the population is suffering from starvation and is ravaged by tuberculosis. With the destruction of the old ruling class, no experienced administrators remain to serve the Communist Government and the country is dominated by Soviet officials who live apart from the rest of the population.
2. Religion. The Mufti of Tirana and the majority of Albanian Moslems are cooperating with the regime. The Greek Orthodox element around Korçe is in part Communist. The majority of the Roman Catholic population is anti-Communist and is persecuted and closely controlled.
3. Tribunals. Albanian civil courts try only ordinary cases; political crimes come under military jurisdiction.
4. Newspapers. The daily Tomori is the organ of the Albanian Communist Party; Rinija is the Albanian Communist youth publication; both are printed at Tirana. While many Russian, Bulgarian and Rumanian newspapers circulate in the cities, no Western newspapers are to be found.
5. Schools. Although the grade school teachers are Albanians, many of the upper-school teachers are Soviets and the study of the Russian language is obligatory.
6. Cooperatives and collectives. Private commerce has ceased to exist; the collective farms and cooperatives now encompass the entire Albanian economy. Each collective has two special instructors sent by the central government, one an administrator and the other a technician, who train future collective

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farm leaders. However, passive resistance by the Albanian peasants has impeded the program and disrupted agricultural production. At Tirana, there is a special cooperative for Workers' Party officials which sells items not available to the rest of the population.

7. Rationing. All items except fresh vegetables are rationed. The following are the types of ration books issued:

Triska ordener: the standard ration book
Punalek: for medium heavy laborers
Puna ran: for heavy laborers

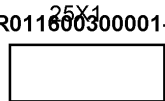
8. Salaries and prices. Seventy per cent of Albanian workers earn 2,500 to 3,000 leks per month; clerks earn from 5,000 to 6,000 leks; technicians earn 10,000; and Workers' Party members and the numerous state informers earn 15,000 leks. The following are the prices of standard items prevailing as of January 1952:

Coffee: 1,500 leks per kilo; the quality is very poor.
Sugar: 40 leks per kilo with ration coupons; 250 leks per kilo without ration card.
Candy: 10 leks per piece.
Beer: 23 leks per glass.
Bread: 6 leks per kilo with ration coupons; the bread is without leavening and of very poor quality.
Milk: 60 leks per liter.
Potatoes: 30 leks per kilo.
Mutton and buffalo, which are the only meats available, are extremely scarce. Wine is scarce and of very poor quality.

9. Roads. The asphalt roads built by the Italian Government have fallen into disrepair and many of them are now impassable. The Durres-Tirana-Elbasan road is in fair condition. The Tirana-Shkoder road, which is periodically flooded by the waters of the Drin River, is in disrepair although the bridges on the road are slowly being reconstructed. The Elbasan-Berat-Pogradec-Korce road net is in fair condition but cannot be used by vehicles heavier than light trucks.
10. Trade with Soviet Russia and the Satellites. Albania exports all its oranges, lemons and olive oil to Soviet Russia in return for plows, arms, and flour. Corn is imported from Rumania and Bulgaria. Machines and cheap cloth are imported from Poland and Czechoslovakia via Trieste where the cargoes are picked up by Albanian ships.
11. Soviet-made automobiles. Soviet personnel travel around Albania in Soviet-made automobiles which appear luxurious but are poorly constructed. No spare parts are available in Albania and Soviet factories often ship the wrong parts in answer to replacement orders.
12. Postal service. The postal service is extremely slow, particularly with foreign countries. All packages are inspected and most of them never arrive at their destination. The Central Post Office is in the former Orologio Bar behind the Ministries in Tirana.
13. Railways. The Tirana-Durres railway is a single-track line with sidings in the following principal stations: Kukes, Vorre and Pix (sic). Construction of the Tirana-Berat line began in late 1951 and is scheduled for completion in 1956. Most Albanian railway equipment is old Italian equipment seized by the Yugoslavs and sold by them to Albania in 1947. The identity card is the only documentation required for train travel within the country.

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14. Red Army exposition. In 1951 the Albanian and Soviet Armies held an exposition at Tirana which aroused little interest and made a poor impression. The principal exhibits were Soviet and satellite agricultural machinery.
15. Search for gold. Albanians suspected of hoarding gold are denounced by informers or burdened with taxes until their property can be seized for non-payment and searched.
16. Personalities. The flour mill at Durres, which belonged to the Shisku family, was nationalized and seven quintals of gold found in their home were confiscated; the family is now penniless. The formerly wealthy Leka brothers from Tirana are now living in poverty. The Tirana industrialist Giladj was shot.
17. Army. In spite of Soviet efforts to improve it, the Albanian Army is in decay. Military reviews, which were frequent in the early days of Communism, have ceased to be held. The soldiers are badly fed and poorly clothed. Both soldiers and NCO's are illiterate. The Soviet advisers are attempting to improve the quality of the officers by giving frequent general staff courses of study.

Young men are subject to two years' military service and reservists are required to do two months' training yearly.

In the former Viale Mussolini at Tirana, there is an unspecified number of tanks manned by Soviet crews who wear the Albanian uniform. A military school which gives accelerated courses is located in the former Italian Military Circle at Tirana.

18. Police. Albanian national police headquarters are located in the center of Tirana in the former Royal Hotel on Via Dibra near the city hospital. All the best houses in this section are reserved for the use of police officials. Each section of Tirana has its corresponding police region with 100-150 uniformed agents and a group of plainclothesmen assigned to it. Approximately 50 per cent of the uniformed policemen are former Fascist policemen and are considered unreliable by the Communist authorities. The central police school is also at Tirana, in a palace near the former headquarters of the Italian governor-general. The police instructors are Soviet MVD agents who wear civilian clothes.
19. Concentration camps. The principal concentration camps are at Tepelene and at Kavaje near Durres. The prisoners are treated inhumanely and the camp death rate from tuberculosis is high.
20. Prisons and frontier precautions. Each major Albanian town has its prison. The Tirana prison is located on Via Shkoder. Prisoners are frequently recruited as informers before being released at the end of their sentences. The Government has recently reinforced the guards on the Greek and Yugoslav frontiers and instituted a coastal patrol service.
21. Radio. The principal Albanian radio station is located in Tirana, near the Hotel Durres, on the former Viale Mussolini. There is a secondary broadcasting station at Korce. No new radio sets are available for sale to the public and replacement parts are lacking. [redacted] it is permissible to listen to Radio Bari and the Voice of America but it is forbidden to diffuse the news heard over these stations; violations are punished with heavy sentences.
22. Airfields. The Tirana airfield is in only partial operation. It has one landing strip and is cluttered with a large accumulation of old aircraft parts. Traffic at the field averages one or two aircraft per week.

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23. Italian aircraft over Albania. Italian aircraft fly over Durres and Tirana every two weeks and are a source of great concern to the Albanian authorities. The flights are met with antiaircraft fire from batteries at Elbasan, New Tirana and the hills around Tirana which are former Italian antiaircraft positions. No aircraft have been shot down.

24. Industry. A new electric powerhouse to supply Tirana has been built on the Mati River near Selita. The Stamles cigarette factory at Durres, which formerly produced "Diamant" cigarettes, is still in operation but the product is of the lowest quality. The Devoll petroleum fields are being exploited by Soviet technicians but production is low and sabotage by the workers is frequent. Small quantities of coal are produced at Elbasan and distributed through a state office in Tirana. A new cloth factory has been constructed in the Kruje-Kavaje area of Tirana. The factory is equipped with Soviet machines, run by Soviet engineers and is called Tex-Stalin.

25. Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. In spite of tension between Yugoslavia and Albania, Montenegrin Cominformists meet with Albanian Cominformists in the Peja area. The contacts are made possible by the complicity of Yugoslav frontier guard officers.

26. City of Tirana. New Tirana, a group of large villas which formerly belonged to wealthy Albanians, is now occupied by Soviet officials. The former Italian Royal Villa is the headquarters of the Tirana Army Corps. The former Italian Army headquarters are now used by the command of an unspecified Albanian unit under an Albanian general and a Soviet who wears the Albanian uniform. The former Palazzo Littorio is now the seat of the Workers' Party Popular Committee. The palaces on the the Tirana square are ministries. The Albanian National Tribunal is on Via Kavaje. Parliament is still in the old Tirana Parliament building. The Hotel Daiti is used as a billet for Soviet officers and their families. The Continental Hotel is now a mess and officers' club for the Tirana Army Corps. The former Banco di Napoli is an unidentified, guarded office with Soviet personnel. The Albanian National Bank is in the former Banca d'Italia. The Tirana civil and military hospital is in the Dobra section and is always crowded with persons suffering from tuberculosis. The hospital depends on Soviet Russia for medical supplies which arrive in small quantities and consist principally of quinine, penicillin and aspirin.

27. City of Durres. The port of Durres is in decay and the population of the city has declined. King Zog's villa north of the port is the headquarters of the Soviet-Albanian Naval Command. The former prefecture is now the seat of the Workers' Party Popular Committee.

28. The Mirdita region. Mehmet Shehu, chief of the Sigurimi, has made continued efforts to uproot the anti-Communist bands in the Roman Catholic Mirdita region. As of January 1952, all efforts have been useless and the territory has remained under the control of well-organized bands, particularly in the areas around Kruje, Kukes and Puke. Full-scale battles between police and rebels have occurred in the Kruje area. The leader of the Mirdita rebels, whose headquarters are reportedly at Spal (sic), is the son of Andrea Coku.

29. The Himare region. Himare is strongly Communist as a result of the influx of refugee Greek Communists. The beys of the area have been completely wiped out and their property has been confiscated by the Government. The EA Development Company, which formerly operated in the area, has been nationalized.

30. The Gjinokaster region. The Gjinokaster region has been put under the domination of Himare Communists who occupy all the important Party positions.

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